

TABLE 2. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ for musculoskeletal disorders⁴ by part of body and ownership, Wyoming, 2013

Part	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total private industry ^{5,6,7}	710	37.8	10
Trunk	360	19.2	7
Back, including spine, spinal cord	290	15.6	6
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	110	5.6	4
Thoracic region	30	1.4	5
Lumbar region	160	8.5	6
Abdomen	40	2.0	14
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	40	2.0	14
Pelvic region	20	1.3	1
Upper extremities	210	10.9	37
Shoulder(s), including clavicle(s), scapula(e)	160	8.3	37
Arm(s)	20	1.1	39
Wrist(s)	20	1.1	14
Lower extremities	120	6.6	5
Leg(s)	100	5.4	6
Knee(s)	100	5.1	7
Total state government ^{5,6,7}	50	33.5	11
Trunk	20	16.3	11
Back, including spine, spinal cord	20	12.4	8
Total local government ^{5,6,7}	170	51.1	12
Trunk	80	23.7	8
Back, including spine, spinal cord	70	21.9	7
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	30	9.2	5
Lumbar region	40	12.0	9
Upper extremities	50	13.6	37
Shoulder(s), including clavicle(s), scapula(e)	20	7.2	32
Lower extremities	40	11.3	19
Leg(s)	30	10.0	21
Knee(s)	30	9.1	21

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

⁴ Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) include cases where the nature of the injury or illness is pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernia (traumatic and nontraumatic); pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or phenomenon; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is overexertion and bodily reaction, unspecified; overexertion involving outside sources; repetitive motion involving microtasks; other and multiple exertions or bodily reactions; and rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*-- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Note: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.